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EXTENSION SERVICE  
*Review*

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EXTENSION SERVICE  
Has Farmhouse Plans to Help You

## Can You Use a Poster?

● This month we are trying out the idea of using the back cover page for a poster. Will you let us know whether you find it useful? Perhaps farmers seeing it in your office will ask you about house plans.

Since 1945 about one-half million farm families have had extension guidance in house building and remodeling. County extension workers assisted more than one-fourth of the families who built new houses in 1947. Can we help more families? Can we help them to build the homes they want which will satisfy their expectations for convenience, comfort, and good appearance?

A farm family ordinarily builds or remodels its home only once in a generation. Perhaps never in our lifetime will we extension workers have a better chance to aid farm families to gratify their wishes for modern homes.

## Looking Ahead

In honor of Home Demonstration Week, May 1-7, next month's magazine will emphasize home demonstration work in a 24-page issue. Two cover girls, one on the front and one on the back cover, are home demonstration agents. Eight State directors are given the floor to speak their minds about farm women's programs. Farm women take over on another page.

June will feature visual aids and their use in extension teaching. Agents who are successfully using visual aids are writing of their experiences.

EXTENSION SERVICE  
*Review*

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# In the Spring . . .

## Gardening again offers a promise for better living and more beauty in rural America

**T**HE garden program has been a stand-by for the Extension Service since the early days of tomato clubs. During the war and postwar years, victory gardens and freedom gardens were a "must" to help insure a war food supply and to aid in feeding devastated countries.

This year the situation has changed. Most fruits and vegetables are now in plentiful supply. The need for a national program to augment the food supply is past, but millions of gardeners have been developed who have learned the joy of growing things. They like to garden and intend to keep at it.

These gardeners in villages, towns, cities, and on farms are a valuable resource for any educational program for better living. The emphasis might well shift this year to the community and home-grounds improvement and to recreation phases of gardening.

The national conference of garden leaders held early this year took a dim view of the present situation. They reported: "America is actually losing ground in the fight against ugliness in home grounds and communities. This is true of both urban

and rural communities. Smoldering garbage dumps welcome the visitor to both metropolis and rural village. The village green of song and story is often a barren waste of scraggly grass. Many of our highway rights-of-way are garlanded with discarded tin cans. And thousands of city and farm home yards and grounds are conspicuously lacking in beauty and order of any sort. Good housekeeping of our home grounds and community surroundings is urgently needed to stop the expansion of urban and rural slums."

A start has been made to remedy this situation. Last year the Extension Service reported helping about 40,000 communities with plans for improvement and helped many more individuals with their problems of landscaping and planting. These activities could form a nucleus for a movement which would turn the tide toward more beautiful homes and a more beautiful countryside.

Some recommendations for action were made at the national conference of garden leaders, calling for the fullest support and cooperation of all national and local movements for improvement of home and community surroundings. Local community

councils to stimulate and guide the program were suggested where local organized leadership is lacking. A score card for inventorying home grounds and community improvement needs, followed by a clean-up and improvement program, was suggested as a first step.

Extension workers were urged to use the means at hand to promote the work in such ways as cooperating with garden clubs and civic, service, and youth organizations in the promotion of gardening and planting programs and to call the attention of the general public to the need and the opportunity through press, radio, and other facilities open to them.

They asked for definite leadership in home-grounds improvement, both rural and urban, as provided by extension specialists in landscape architecture and horticulture. In addition, horticultural extension services for cities were desired for veterans, new home owners, and the general public.

The know-how and enthusiasm for gardens generated by wartime necessity are here. Can they be capitalized into a program for permanent improvement in America's way of life?



One of the principal points of interest in this Mississippi town is this beautifully landscaped rural high school.



AMERICA needs strong local communities. The strength of any society, and most certainly the strength of a democracy, is dependent upon its grass roots foundations—and these foundations are its people, its homes and families, and its local group life. In our great concern today for furthering one program or another on a State, or national, or even international basis, we often forget that simple fact.

Particularly are we inclined today to forget the small community. The farmers of this country today, through the Agricultural Extension Service, have the most complete system of adult or continuing education yet devised anywhere in the world. Their formal educational program is improving. At the other end, the large cities and those of intermediate size have drawn to them the business resources and leadership of the Nation; they have their vocational schools, and many of them have extensive programs of cultural and civic education and recreation, and they almost invariably have the best formal school systems for their young people.

Meanwhile, villages and towns, "neither hay nor grass," as Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner has described them, have yet to obtain the services available to either rural areas or cities. Extension Service programs only partially reach them. They are without vocational schools other than what vocational subjects may be included in the high school curriculum (if they have a high school), and they are almost invariably without organized programs in the field of civic education or recreation. Worse than that, their most valuable resource, their youth, is continually being drained off to the cities. The strikingly commonplace remark of the village youth is "Why should I stay?" There is nothing for me here!"

# The Forgotten Village

A. F. WILEDEN, Extension Rural Sociologist  
Wisconsin College of Agriculture

**The increasing importance of the small community, long ignored, must be recognized and understood in developing a sound recreational program for all the people**

At the same time that this has been happening, the small community has been increasing in importance. For one thing, about one-third of the people of the United States today live in these small communities; the actual number, of course, depending on where we draw the line. Furthermore, the proportion of this population is increasing. An analysis of the population from 1930 to 1940 shows that during that period the farm population of the United States increased only two-tenths of 1 percent; urban population increased 7.9 percent, but the rural nonfarm population increased by 14.2 percent. This rural nonfarm group includes not only the rapidly increasing number of part-time farmers on small plots of land located on the outskirts of our cities and villages but also the people in the smaller of these villages we were talking about.

The core of the small community is the village, town, or small city. This is primarily a service center to its surrounding rural hinterland—service (among other things) in terms of business and trade, in terms of education and religion, and in terms of health and recreation. The importance of this village, or small city, centered community is slowly being

recognized. Both public agencies and private organizations with a primary concern for improving their business and trade are developing in many quarters.

The decentralist movement in industry is looking to the small community because of the economic advantages it offers. We are reorganizing our school systems, whether it be on a consolidated or unified plan, with the community as the basic unit. Church leaders are conscious of the precarious position of the open country church and also of the big city church and are talking of community churches. Health people are organizing community health committees and community health councils, and the number of hospitals located in small communities is rapidly increasing. The community planning movement, and in some places the community council movement, is again meeting with popular acceptance. And occasionally it is hinted, if not directly expressed, that the time has arrived when we should strengthen the thousands of small communities over this Nation as a defense against atomic warfare.

Obviously, the traditional methods of organization used up to this time are not adequate. It is equally obvious that the large city pattern of recreation organization is in need of considerable modification if it is to meet the conditions that prevail in small communities. Two main questions are: What types of recreation organization are most adaptable to these thousands of small rural communities? and How should recreation programs fit into the other functions of community life?



# Home Demonstration Work in the Cities

A brief survey of the status by Florence L. Hall,  
Extension Field Agent, Home Demonstration Work,  
Eastern States



**T**HE educational responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension Service toward nonfarm families have been given varying interpretations. The most recent is, perhaps, the Joint Committee Report on Extension Programs, Policies, and Goals, which states that "growing demands on extension from nonfarm rural residents and urban residents should be met as far as resources will permit."

This is not a new idea, for home demonstration work is now a fact in many cities. But cities where the work is organized as urban work and the agent called an urban agent are located in about eight States: New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Arkansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In addition, some urban work is done in a number of other States.

In Syracuse, Buffalo, and Rochester, N. Y., the work was started about 30 years ago, during the first World War. Today three assistants work with the Syracuse urban agent, and the agent in Buffalo and in Rochester each has two assistants.

## Financing

The work is financed in different ways. In Paterson, N. J., there is a city appropriation; in Milwaukee, Wis., the college has financed the work, and in New York State a 1946 amendment authorizes State appropriations for home demonstration work in cities located in counties having an urban population of 25,000 or more—provided that the county board of supervisors in such counties appropriates a certain amount for city work in addition to regular county extension work.

Urban home demonstration work is organized much like county home demonstration work. An advisory

committee usually assists the agent with plans and procedures. There are community home demonstration groups in cities as in counties, with program planning carried on locally. Leaders are trained and teach their local groups. In New York State as the work develops in new urban areas it becomes a part of the county home demonstration machinery rather than having a separate organization.

The objectives in the city are the same as in rural areas—to help families achieve in their homes and communities health, convenience, comfort, beauty, and satisfying relationships.

## Emphasis on Education

Urban homemakers seem more interested in the educational program than in the social aspects of home demonstration work. The program is usually divided into interest groups which often meet weekly or biweekly.

Topics included in urban programs sound very much like county home demonstration programs. For example, health, family life study clubs, home labor-saving equipment, cupboard arrangements, sewing machine schools, tailoring, children's clothing, making better dresses, room arrangement, care of floors, landscaping home grounds, developing personality, citizenship, and health, kitchen arrangement, and craft work.

There are also many community projects such as organizing neighborhood recreation programs, sponsoring mobile units for chest examinations, visiting the courts and city government, and organizing nursery schools.

A review of the methods used by 10 agents in cities, as given in their annual reports would seem to indicate that there were more club members

per agent in cities than in the average county and more than twice as many meetings per city agent and a 75-percent greater total attendance. The city agents made more radio talks, gave out twice as many bulletins, but wrote fewer news articles, made fewer home visits, and received fewer office calls. The number of meetings carried by leaders without the agent was about 60 percent more in the city than in the county. Telephone calls were twice as numerous in the city office.

Food information service in news columns and radio is popular in the city—such information as the kinds of fruits and vegetables in season and available in abundance and the various ways to use them. This also offers an opportunity, often utilized, to relate the work to agriculture and stimulate the market for protective foods such as fruits and vegetables and milk. Consumer education on clothing, rugs, furniture, and equipment is also popular with city women as well as with farm women.

City work, as rural work, offers its interesting incidents. For example, in Little Rock, Ark., the women decided to arrange demonstrations in three of the larger stores as their share in celebrating National Home Demonstration Week. They demonstrated canning, stenciling, and making slip covers. Women flocked to see them, and when the demonstrations were over each of the demonstrators was offered a well-paid job in the store.

Home demonstration work in cities seems to be following the same general traditional pattern but offers new challenges and new opportunities for service in the field of home economics education.



# Our Home Center Is Worth Its Cost

LUCILE TATUM, Home Demonstration Agent, Gaston County, N. C.



Hospitality and good taste are the keynotes in the Gastonia Home Center. The county home center leader opens wide the door for the county council president and her small daughter. A trip to town always includes the home center.



A board of strategy meets in a corner of the Gaston County Home Center. (Left to right) Mrs. Bertha Whitesides, home center hostess; Nancy Summers, assistant home demonstration agent; Lucile Tatum, and Mrs. Paul Howe, president of the county council of home demonstration clubs.

THE home demonstration clubrooms in Gaston County, known as the Home Demonstration Center, would be a credit to any city woman's club. An old county garage was converted into an assembly room where four centers have been equipped for these activities: Food preparation, serving, living room, and reading. Although screens are used to separate these centers, equipment is so placed and color schemes so tied together that when needed they can be thrown into one large space for demonstrations, banquets, recreation, or meetings. Although this center is used for large meetings, its chief value is as headquarters for the rural women when they come into town for shopping or for appointments with doctors or dentists. A full-time hostess, Mrs. Bertha Whitesides, is employed jointly by home demonstration club women and the county commissioners. The clubs' share of her salary is \$360 a year.

Adjacent to the large room is a smaller room, 20 by 15 feet, which has been converted into a lounge room. A corner of this is furnished as a nursery and opens into an outdoor enclosure equipped as a play area.

Twelve years of work and planning by the home demonstration clubs of Gaston County brought about this well-equipped center. Progress has been beset with many war and post-war difficulties. On the credit side has been the understanding and help given by the county commissioner in establishing and maintaining the center.

When a skyrocketing rent forced the clubs to leave their upstairs room which had served them during war years, the county commissioners offered them an old garage back of the county jail and agreed to make this place as comfortable as possible. A committee was appointed to look into ways of improving this impossible-looking garage. At that time, in 1947, competent workmen could not be obtained; building materials were scarce; and working over the place was expensive and discouraging. But by January 1948 the commissioners got the work under way, following out the carefully laid plans of the women. The colors used in decorations and fixtures installed were the result of much study. The building was insulated



and a ceiling added so that the rooms could be heated; the floor was covered with rubber tile; and the walls were plastered and painted. In addition, the home demonstration club women raised and spent \$585 on improvements in 1947 and \$422 in 1948. They worked early and late to raise the money and make it cover essentials.

Last year the finished home center was featured at Achievement Day. The 21 club presidents were hostesses at open house. They pointed with pride to the color harmony in the furnishings, to the two electric stoves, the electric refrigerator, the freezing unit, and the well-equipped kitchen cabinet, and other facilities for feeding 50 people. The day bed, baby bed, and rest rooms, with piano and radio-record player, make a comfortable and interesting place to wait or rest in town—and all this is in a room 27 by 40 feet and a smaller adjacent room 15 by 20 feet. The feeling of the county commissioners was expressed by one of them who said: "We should have had all of this long ago."

The home center has a parking area for six cars, a convenience appreciated by the country women. The center is used for monthly club meetings when needed and is a regular meeting place for the county council, both 4-H Club and home demonstration, and is also used for all county committees. Women wait for appointments here and rest after tiresome trips into town.

The center is a storehouse of information, with its recipe file, recreation file, extension bulletins, and even a set of encyclopedias and other books. The property accumulated by the women for furthering their work is stored here and may be borrowed. Some items popular with borrowers are patterns, punch bowl and 100 cups, dishes, silver, card tables, and a dehydrator. The latest item is a "little space" in the freezer unit.

Last Christmas the center, both inside and out, served as a demonstration in holiday decorations for the home. Mantel arrangements, dining-room table decorations, and decorations the children could make were among the unique holiday suggestions. It was used as a center for a pre-Christmas sale, and 75 lunches were served that day.

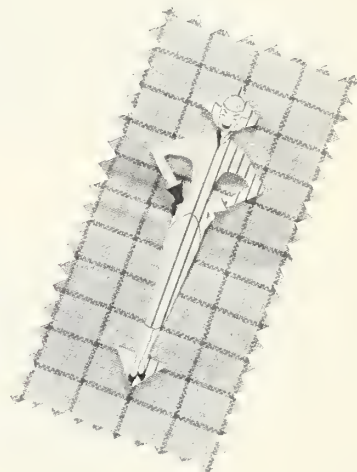
When the plan was first introduced 12 years ago, the foundations were carefully laid. Everything was thoroughly discussed and the objective spelled out. Money-raising activities were first aimed to acquaint the community with the plans and objectives of the home center; second, to realize some cash; and third, to be able to report "a good time was had by all." The first public meeting was held in the first center—a space assigned in

a county-owned building on Achievement Day in May 1937. Open house was held in the new center on Achievement Day, November 1948. Many of the goals set forth at that first meeting were realized on this much later day.

Older home demonstration club members who have had part in the work say: "Our home center is worth all the time, effort, and money put into it."

## **"Gertie Grainline"** *Explains*

**Clever use of a visual aid in teaching difficult points in sewing. The idea might be used in other fields.**



"GERTIE GRAINLINE" is quite the talk in homemaker sewing circles round Iowa these days. A pert little character, she made her film debut at the February 1949 Farm and Home Week at Iowa State College in a series of slides entitled "Watch Gertie Grainline Improve Your Sewing."

Her sponsors are the extension clothing specialists and the home economics resident teaching staff of the college.

One of the most important and yet one of the most difficult features of clothing construction to teach is that of maintaining the correct grainline of the garment when sewing, Iowa clothing specialists point out. "Gertie" has become an effective visual aids medium to illustrate grainline in a fabric. She is a subtle adviser on how to give that "professional" look to garments made at home.

The series of 30 slides take the homemaker through each important step of constructing a garment from straightening the grainline of the fabric before cutting out the garment to setting in the sleeves according to the precision tactics of "Gertie."

Usually "Gertie" registers a satisfied expression whenever things are going to please her; but now and then, when the fabric she contends with is obviously off-grain, she shows horrified dismay. She proves her point whether she has to contend with plaids, prints, or plain materials.

"Gertie's" appearance at Farm and Home Week is a forerunner of the many uses the Iowa staff has in store for her. She will play an important part in the extension clothing program for 4-H Clubs and adults and will be utilized in home economics classes at college and high school level. The slides are accompanied by a descriptive commentary.

Along with the presentation of "Gertie Grainline," the Iowa folks are providing mimeograph material illustrating seven important steps in garment construction. These are: Laying out the pattern with extended grainline and pieces true to the grain; cutting notches correctly; cutting with the grainline; marking pattern perforations; directions for staylining; and directions for stitching and pressing.



# Accent on YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

E. W. AITON, Chairman, Committee on Young Men and Women



Labor efficiency is a popular subject with young farmers and with homemakers as well.



The chance to take a significant part in community service, such as helping to serve a community dinner, is important.



The chance to meet and work with young people from other communities is highly prized in rural youth groups.

**D**URING the last week of February, one of the most important extension conferences ever held took place at the West Virginia State 4-H Club Camp, Jackson's Mill, W. Va. Thirty-one States were represented. In the group were 7 State directors of extension, 5 assistant directors, 17 State 4-H Club leaders, older youth workers, and representatives of the various other fields of extension work, including county extension agents.

For 2 days the conference heard what the various States are doing in the way of programs for young men and women beyond the 4-H group and under 30. In this respect alone the conference surprised many as to the quantity and quality of extension programs serving this age group, which have been started since the war. During the rest of the week the conference divided itself into working groups which analyzed every angle of this problem of bringing greater service to young people. There were five groups taking up these areas of interest: Program Objectives and Guiding Principles; Program Methods, Terminology, and Age Groupings; Program Content; Relationships; Situation Analyses, Reporting and Evaluation. The recommendations with regard to each of these points have been submitted to the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy. We hope to have the approval of that committee soon enough to include a summary of the findings of the conference and its recommendations in the next issue of the REVIEW.

Associate Director L. E. Hoffman of Indiana, who was the chairman of the subcommittee of the conference, called attention to the marvelous job done by Extension in teaching farm people better farm production methods. With regard to helping the young folks who have graduated from 4-H but who have not yet entered the ranks of the adult farmers' organizations, Director Hoffman said: "These young people are interested



# WOMEN

## Women's Programs, Extension Service

in many things. They're interested in recreation and in similar activities of groups their own age. They're looking forward to getting established in homes of their own, either on the farm or in connection with jobs that offer them a future. They're interested in taking an active part in their community. The Extension Service is equipped to develop educational service along these lines." Director Hoffman pointed out, however, that some important decisions must be made by directors in order to put this program on a scale it deserves.

As a basis for the recommendations made by the conference, a brief survey of some of the work reported at Jackson's Mill provides proof that Extension is already doing the work successfully in a number of States. In Tennessee since 1944 a dynamic program of organizing nearly 10,000 young people into community and county groups has taken place.

In other States, as in North Dakota, the aim has been to help train leaders of young people already organized by farm organizations, churches, and other institutions. In New York and several other places both methods are carried side by side.

California's contact with young men and women—7,000 of them—is through tests and demonstrations, tying the young people into the general extension program of the county by giving them a chance to participate. Tours made to visit the farms and homes are popular with the young folks. They also manage to work in recreation meetings—parties, dances, and dinners.

More opportunity for recreation and social contact is one of the most often expressed needs and occupies an important place in nearly all the groups. The advantages of wider acquaintance are illustrated in Talbot County, Md., where, in a group of 38, 2 young men have married young women of the group and several others evidently have the idea in mind.

The more than 2,000 members of Iowa's Rural Young People groups include education, recreation, and community service in their program. They have conducted State-wide programs in farm safety and service to 4-H Clubs, giving awards for the best work done.

In Kansas, 41 counties have a rural life organization including young people from all parts of the counties. Each organization averages about 50, and there are many more young men than young women. This seems to be due to the fact that the returned veteran is getting established in farming either on his father's farm or a nearby farm, or he is on the farm until he decides what his life work will be. The young woman leaves the farm after she graduates from high school to work in a small town or city. Recreation has played an important part in their activities, but they are including more and more educational features in their program as they gain experience in organization and discussion techniques.

Kentucky Utopia Clubs, with more than 1,200 members, emphasize the economic phases of agriculture and home economics. The value of these clubs is attested by the county agent in Breathitt County who says: "The Utopia Club has been a source of leaders for the 4-H Clubs, and it is through this group of young men and women that new ideas in the home and on the farm are put into practice. These young people are much interested in the organization and should be of great help to their community and county as years go by." Ray Wing, county agent, Windham County, Conn., has found an older youth group of a quarter century ago a bulwark of strength in bringing a scientific attitude to farming and in formulating county agricultural policy.

Older youth groups in Georgia find the social and recreational activities particularly helpful in meeting the expressed needs of the young folks.

The State-wide slogan for Illinois Rural Youth, selected by the Illinois Agricultural Association Rural Youth Committee, was Know Your Neighbor—Serve Your Community. To know their neighbors, groups volunteered to teach square dancing to other groups, give their plays or mu-

sical programs in neighboring counties, and to help organize new groups where they were desired. To serve their community, they led 4-H Clubs, served meals, and ushered at farm organization annual meetings. The Knox County group led recreation for 10 different groups outside their own and also helped with a community garden project for city boys and girls of Galesburg. This group publishes its own newspaper, a monthly called Krys Baby for the Knox Rural Youth with the motto "Be a Better Youth." Most of the young folks are unmarried, but there is a growing demand in Illinois from the young married folks for organizations to deal with their special problems.

Membership in Minnesota's 54 rural youth groups varies from 25 to 125. These young folks are practically all engaged in farming and homemaking. There is a fairly even division of young men and young women, and practically all have a rural background and rural interests. They are federated into a Rural Youth Federation which holds two meetings a year, one at the annual conference and one at the spring camp. In the spring, three district meetings are held to develop programs and train leaders. Local groups are a combination of education and recreation. Reports from these young folks indicate that they like particularly the opportunity for wholesome recreation, interesting educational opportunities, and the chance to work together on community activities.

Wildlife conservation and recreation have appealed particularly to the Jasper County, Mo., rural youth organization. Labor saving appears to rate high with New York's older rural youth groups.

Negro older youth groups are organized in 12 South Carolina counties, with a membership of 85 young men and 291 young women, of whom 287 were in school, 168 unmarried, and 90 married.

Any survey of the work in this field reemphasizes the recommendation by the Joint Committee that "More intensive work needs to be done toward defining an effective organization and the area of most progressive program activities, and toward effecting an energetic harnessing of the talents of this group."



# Future Agents Train

A wide-awake group of students at Kansas State College have come up with a new idea—an idea that may bring lasting improvement to the field of agricultural extension.

These students were interested in extension work, but they knew very little about the actual problems and work of the Extension Service and had little chance to become familiar with it. As Extension is a professional organization, contacts for a student were seldom possible until he applied for a job.

So, on October 25, 1948, 86 charter members organized the first College Extension Club west of the Mississippi River. The purpose of this club is to familiarize the student with extension activities. This purpose will be achieved by lectures, social meetings, and contacts with professional extension workers.

Dean L. C. Williams, director of the Kansas Extension Service, gave his approval to the new club when he said: "Potential extension workers at Kansas State College have made a great step toward better qualifying students who plan to enter the Extension Service."

The club got down to work immedi-

ately and has increased its membership to nearly 100. The first of a series of radio broadcasts over KSAC, the college radio station, was given February 28, 1949. These broadcasts explain the work of the organization to the public. Monthly meetings of the club are also held with prominent professional extension workers invited to speak.

Membership in the club is largely from the School of Home Economics and the School of Agriculture. Most of these members expect to enter the various branches of the Extension Service as county agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, or county club agents. They may later become extension administrators or specialists.

The idea for an extension club started with a group of 36 students who worked as junior assistants in extension county programs during the summer of 1948. At the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, they met with the officers of the Kansas County Agents' Association and Epsilon Sigma Phi, professional extension fraternity. The ground work for the College Club was laid at that time.

This small group was instrumental

in recruiting the 86 charter members, drafting a constitution, and electing officers. Leonard Neff, district extension supervisor, and Mrs. Velma Huston, district home demonstration agent, were chosen as faculty advisers.

## Attitudes

*The philosophy in a piece on attitudes written by Clifford R. Harrington, assistant State leader of county agents in New York, so impressed Director Simons that he has sent it in, thinking agents in other States might also find the following ideas thought-provoking:*

What is your attitude toward people? Particularly what is your attitude toward your coworkers—other agents in your department, agents in other departments, office secretaries, and leaders and employees of other agencies and organizations? Is it positive or negative, constructive or destructive?

Do you believe that another person is honest, sincere, industrious, and capable until you find out that he may not be? Or, do you question his honesty, sincerity, industry, and ability until he has proved that he has these qualities? There's a slight difference, you know! That difference may affect your entire evaluation of an individual and his attitude toward you.

Most human beings have weaknesses. But—and this is more important to the progress of the world—most of them also have strengths that can be their contributions to the world. One job or responsibility of each person in an educational occupation should be to help other individuals find their particular places in the life of the community and in relationship with other individuals. This responsibility calls for a constructive evaluation of each and every person.

Down through the years, we, in the Extension Service, have developed a sense of pride in our ability to evaluate situations, problems, and persons. Has this pride in this ability warped our definition of "evaluation?" Evaluation can be constructive, and it can be positive.



To learn more about extension work is the aim of these college students.





# Try a Camp

Building a 4-H Camp in northwest Michigan has been a lot of work but has stabilized 4-H leadership, solved the problem of holding the interest of older youth, and is recommended by "Andy" Olson, 4-H Club agent, Grand Traverse, Benzie, and Leelanau Counties, Mich.

After 3 years of hard work and constant effort, "Twin Lakes 4-H Camp" and Gilbert Lodge are serving the 4-H Clubs and the people of northwestern Michigan in a year-round camping program. About 75 percent completed, the demands outstrip the facilities. In the building, businessmen and town folks have learned of 4-H Clubs; the leader recruiting problem has vanished, and older youth wouldn't think of losing their proprietary interest in it.

The camp site was donated by Judge Gilbert, for whom the lodge is named. The location on Twin Lakes is just 4 miles from Traverse City on an all-weather road, and Agent Olson set his heart on a permanent year-round camp.

Much of the construction has been done by volunteer labor. The local carpenters union contributed 2 days each; the churches and service clubs held building bees; and a 70-year-old businessman shoveled gravel for concrete and thus earned an interest in the camp and the 1,200 4-H Club members working to build it.

About 90 percent of the equipment was surplus war equipment. But to get the necessary priorities and cut through red tape took endless time and patience. Andy finally took a week off and personally went after that equipment in earnest. Commercial truckers brought it back on their return trips. 4-H members themselves have raised about one-half of the money already collected. The other half has been donated. The young folks have kept the social calendar buzzing with their money-making activities.

The main lodge and nine cabins were complete when the camp was opened officially last August. Fourteen cabins will be available at the

close of this year. Thirteen groups used the camp during the winter month of December, and it was fully scheduled for January and February.

The 4-H Service Clubs, composed of members 16 years and older, have used the camp for monthly recreation meetings, which are exceedingly popular. 4-H Club members are now all looking forward to a very special

camp this summer in their own commodious and well-equipped camp and Gilbert Lodge. The facilities are also recognized as a real asset by other organizations who use the camp. At the same time they learn about 4-H Clubs. Agent Olson feels that the camp building program has meant a great deal to the 4-H program of northwestern Michigan.

## How About Going on the Air?

If your older 4-H group is looking for a new and different activity that will challenge its imagination and at the same time make folks in the community better acquainted with the 4-H program, how about going on the air?

That is just what Clarence and Don Keto of Park County, Mont., did last summer when an announcer at Station KPRK at Livingston suggested to the boys that they put on a weekly 15-minute radio program on 4-H activities in the county.

After their initial program last August 17, Clarence and Don broadcast their 4-H program every Sunday afternoon until late this spring when the rush of school, club, and farm work made it necessary to discontinue the program until after the busy season was over.

A typical broadcast by the Keto brothers included news about 4-H Clubs in the county, announcements of meetings and other club activities, and State and national club news of special interest. To give variety to their broadcasts, the boys from time to time prepared a special program.

For example, one of these was built round suggestions for 4-H recreational activities. In another, several club officers discussed their duties. Further variety and interest was added by frequently having members of different clubs in the county tell of their club activities.

Just before the program was discontinued Clarence and Don gave a series of broadcasts on 4-H history, starting with the beginning of 4-H Club work in the United States and then going into its beginnings in Montana and Park County.

In describing their experiences on the radio, Clarence says they rarely used a prepared script unless some special kind of program was involved.

Park County Agent Owen Wirak says the program by the Keto brothers created much local interest and helped stimulate club work in the county. He believes that any older 4-H group that can interest a radio station in putting on such a program will not only get the benefit of useful experience but the program can also be a definite asset to 4-H in a county.

# Summer Schools Scheduled

**S**CHEDULES for summer schools have been brought up to date. In addition to the four regional short-term schools for extension personnel, summer schools with courses of

interest to extension workers will be held at the following places: University of Missouri, June 9-July 7, (this date has been changed recently); Teachers College, Columbia

University, July 5-August 12; University of Chicago, June 27-July 29 and August 1-September 3; Mississippi State College during 3 weeks in June.

## Cornell University

<i>Course</i>	<i>Instructor</i>	<i>Instruction with which instructor is connected</i>
4-H Club Organization and Methods-----	E. W. Aiton-----	U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service.
Extension Evaluation-----	Meredith C. Wilson-----	Do.
Psychology for Extension Workers-----	P. J. Kruse-----	Cornell University.
News Writing and Public Relations-----	L. L. Longsdorf-----	Kansas State College.
Principles of Farm Management-----	Stanley Warren-----	Cornell University.
Economic Conditions and Management Problems of Families.	Helen Canon-----	Do.

## University of Wisconsin

Developing Extension Programs-----	P. K. Connelly-----	Purdue University.
Methods in Extension Education-----	Josephine Pollock-----	University of Wisconsin.
Basic Evaluation of Extension Work-----	Mary L. Collings-----	U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service.
Social Trends-----	A. F. Wileden-----	University of Wisconsin.
Supervision Seminar-----	Charles Potter-----	U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service.
Management and Relationships in the County Extension Office.	Karl Knaus-----	Do.
Farm News Writing-----	W. A. Sumner-----	University of Wisconsin.
Extension History, Philosophy, and Objectives.		Member of University of Wisconsin staff or of one of State extension services in region.

## University of Arkansas

Extension History, Philosophy, and Objectives.	A. L. Deering-----	University of Maine.
Effective Use of Press and Radio in Extension Work.	F. H. Jeter-----	North Carolina State College of Agriculture.
Program Planning and Development-----	Cannon C. Hearne-----	U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service.
Basic Evaluation of Extension Work-----	Fred Frutchey-----	Do.
Psychology in Extension Teaching-----	Charles H. Cross-----	University of Arkansas.
Use of Groups in Extension Work-----	Wm. M. Smith, Jr-----	Pennsylvania State University.
Agricultural Policy-----	R. R. Renne-----	Montana State College.

Specific information on registration fees and expenses may be obtained by writing to the individual institution.

## Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College

Rural Sociology for Extension Workers----	Carl C. Taylor-----	U. S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Extension History, Philosophy, and Objectives.	Kenneth F. Warner-----	U. S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service.
Basic Evaluation Adapted to Extension Teaching.	Laurel Sabrosky-----	Do.
Agricultural Planning-----	(Pending.)	
Principles in the Development of Agricultural Policy.	(Pending.)	
Principles in the Development of Youth Programs.	T. A. Erickson-----	Consultant, Rural Services, General Mills, Inc. (former State club leader).



# About People...



● **CLINTON V. BALLARD**, who succeeded R. J. Baldwin as director of extension in Michigan, is no newcomer to the cooperative extension program or to Michigan. After graduation from Michigan Agricultural College in 1910 he spent 4 years teaching and coaching football in New Jersey and Michigan. He entered the extension forces soon after the cooperative program began in 1915. Since 1921 he has been on the State staff, in recent years as county agent leader and assistant director in charge of field coordination.

● **DR. GEORGE F. JOHNSON**, Pennsylvania's versatile visual education specialist, has been selected by the Photographic Society of America as visual education chairman of its motion picture division. Dr. Johnson has won acclaim in the visual field, especially with his color slide photography, which ranks among the best in the country.

● In January, the State Board of Agriculture, governing board of Michigan State College, approved the transfer of **RAYMOND LAMB**, Barry County 4-H Club agent, to Wayne County as urban 4-H Club agent at large to work in Detroit. This is the first attempt to organize club work on a full-time basis in Michigan metropolitan areas, although it has reached some of the smaller industrial cities through 4-H garden clubs organized during both World War I and World War II. Lamb has established an outstanding record in handicraft work in Barry County.

● "It's possible to disagree without being disagreeable," stated J. P. Schmidt, Ohio's rural sociologist, at a recent monthly meeting of the San Fernando Valley (Calif.) 4-H Leaders Council.

Reading this in a recent release

from Los Angeles County, we knew that sabbatical leave in California has not changed Mr. Schmidt nor dimmed his knack of conducting youth discussion groups, so often proved at National 4-H Camps, 4-H Congress, and in many State groups.

● On January 22, **W. A. JUMP** who, until December 23, 1948, was director of the Department's Office of Budget and Finance, passed away at his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Jump served the Department for nearly 42 years and upon his retirement was highly commended by President Truman for his loyal, efficient, and high standard of public service. Many extension workers will recall meeting Mr. Jump at the series of administrative workshops held some time ago.

● Eight extension workers who together have contributed more than 200 years of service to farm families were honored at the 1948 annual conference of Washington State Extension Service. Special recognition certificates were presented each of the workers by Epsilon Sigma Phi. Those so honored were **HOWARD C. BURGESS**, Walla Walla; **VEY J. VALENTINE**, Mount Vernon; **ARNOLD Z. SMITH**, Everett; **A. M. RICHARDSON**, Tacoma; **A. W. HOLLAND**, Chehalis; and **R. M. TURNER**, M. **ELMINA WHITE**, and **R. N. MILLER**, Pullman. The awards were based on the completion of at least 25 years of work in the Extension Service.

● **DR. OLLIE D. BURKE**, extension plant pathologist of Pennsylvania State College, is the new president of the Potato Association of America. He was elected at the annual meeting in Pittsburgh last December. During the past year he served the association as vice president.

Dr. Burke has been a member of the Pennsylvania extension plant pathology staff since November 1935. He

holds a Ph. D. from Cornell University and a B. S. degree earned at the University of Arkansas.

● The farm and garden section of the December 26 issue of the *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City, features **DIRECTOR FRISCHKNECHT** and the new streamlined Utah Extension Service. The cover page shows a picture of the director, and the issue includes a number of articles on extension accomplishments.

● **DIRECTOR I. O. SCHAUB** of North Carolina arrived in the States in late January after a 3-month assignment in Germany. He had been there as a consultant to the Army and German officials in organizing extension work.

● The Hunters of Bradley County, Ark., had just sat down to dinner, when the tornado which ravaged parts of Arkansas in January completely demolished their home. The house was occupied by **COUNTY AGENT RAYMOND E. HUNTER**, his wife, and Mr. Hunter's father. All were spared physical injury.

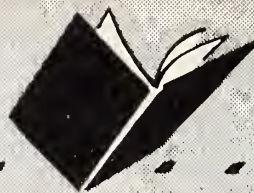
## 4-H Veteran Retires

● **DAN LEWIS**, State 4-H Club agent for South Carolina for the past 19 years, retired on January 1, 1949, after 25½ years' employment in working with 4-H Clubsters in South Carolina. During the time he was thus employed the enrollment in the 4-H Clubs grew from 7,000, in 1923, to nearly 42,000 in 1948. Two permanent State 4-H camps were built during this time, the local leader movement grew, and many other progressive steps were taken in 4-H Club work in South Carolina.

His address in retirement is 216-A Third Avenue SE., Del Ray Beach, Fla.



Have you  
read...



**CREATIVE ART CRAFTS, Book 3.**  
Pedro deLemos. The Davis Press, Inc.,  
Worcester, Mass.

- This book brings to craft workers a wealth of new ideas and new designs. It covers timely craft subjects from weaving and textiles to pottery and cement craft, puppetry and stage-craft.

Leaders of 4-H groups, as well as craft teachers, will find this book offers some of the much-needed step-by-step illustrations and descriptions of new and old crafts.

Its appearance on the market is particularly timely for 4-H leaders now as a reference source under the new national 4-H recreation and rural arts program.—*M. L. Wilson, director of extension work.*

**RURAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE.** Frederick D. Mott, M. D., and Milton I. Roemer, M. D., M. P. H. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1948. 608 pp.

- This is a great source book on rural health and medical services. It contains the essence of virtually all known information on rural health and medical needs; programs that have been developed to meet these needs, with an evaluation of their adequacy; and future programs that must be developed before all rural people can obtain comprehensive medical care and health protection. Only Drs. Mott and Roemer, with their broad administrative experience in these fields, could combine such knowledge and vision of rural medical care and health services with an understanding of the economic, social, and psychological factors that determine the improvement of health and all other rural standards of living.

This book is a guide to the development of any extension program on rural health and medical services.—*Elin L. Anderson, extension specialist in rural health services.*

**THE NATION'S HEALTH,** a 10-year program. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator. 1948. 186 pp.

- On the basis of the findings of the National Health Assembly held last spring in Washington, Mr. Ewing has prepared a report for the President on the health situation in the Nation with recommendations for health goals that can be achieved in the next decade.

The report should be of value to extension workers seeking to help community or State planning groups to set up health goals.—*Elin L. Anderson, extension specialist in rural health services.*

**MINERAL NUTRITION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.** Frank A. Gilbert. 131 pp., 25 illus. University of Oklahoma Press. 1948.

- The most important results of work on mineral nutrition have been assembled. The early history of plant nutrition is sketched, and each macro- and micro-nutrient is discussed separately with respect to both plants and animals. The text is fully documented with 329 references, adequately indexed, and printed on excellent paper.—*R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist and acting horticulturist.*

**WASHINGTON BY-LINE.** Bess Furman, Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. 1949. 349 pp.

- This lively and human account of a newspaper woman in Washington makes good reading. Bess is well known around Government offices as a friend to every good and constructive effort and is a familiar figure in Department of Agriculture corridors. Those who want the cooperation of the press will find valuable tips in her description of Government information offices and how they have helped her. Women extension workers who attended last year's outlook confer-

ence will remember Bess as she talked to them informally one evening about some of the material in her book. It will prove a valuable book to those interested in the contemporary scene in the National Capital or to those interested in the development of good public relations through the press.—*Clara Bailey Ackerman.*

**LIFE WITH FATHER.** Jean Schick Grossman. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc. New York, N. Y. 231 pp.

- This intriguing book has the subtitle of "A Perspective on Parenthood." The perspective the author brings to us is that of her own experience as wife and mother, plus her many years of counseling with parents.

She does not expect parents to be perfect, recognizes the irritations and vexations of parenthood, and analyzes some of its rich rewards. Many of the trying experiences of daily life are discussed with suggestions for making them fruitful for the children. The author draws on her own experience and those of other parents in helping children learn to get along with others, to have fun at home, to share in the household chores, to use money successfully.

The book helps the reader find a fine philosophy of family life. I believe extension workers will enjoy it and be happy to recommend it to parents.—*Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, Extension Specialist in Parent Education.*

**CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.** Elizabeth B. Hurlock, Ph. D. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., pp. 374.

- This is a new textbook prepared for high school courses in child care and child feeding, and child clothing projects. It is divided into four sections: How Life Begins, The Child's Growth, The Child's Problems and Habits, and The Child as a Person. The text is a fine combination of psychological and physical approach and shows how scientific principles can be applied in the home.

As the book gives clear statements of what to do, how and why, it will be useful to young parents and to parent discussion groups. The discussion suggestions at the end of each chapter will be helpful.—*Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, Extension Specialist in Parent Education.*



# Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Marion Julia Drown,  
Agricultural Research Administration

## Tracking Down the Facts of Life at the Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Lab

**T**O improve the health and performance of human beings and farm animals by showing how they may be provided with nutritionally superior food and feed" is the stated purpose of the work of the 12 scientists comprising the research staff of the U. S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory at Ithaca, N. Y. These workers are all specialists in different fields of science, but they are not there to carry on their specialties as such. Instead, they pool their knowledge and techniques in research designed to further the laboratory's objectives.

These investigators work on problems as apparently unrelated as the effect of amount of sunlight on tomatoes, the location of the thiamine in a grain of wheat, and the cause of graying hair in a rabbit's fur. In seeking the solutions of their problems they have devised techniques and designed instruments for discovering the basic facts back of certain phenomena. One of their instruments they call an "integrating light recorder". This instrument records the amount of light received by plants growing outdoors. The dials are read each Monday and reset. Combined with the light integrator is an instrument which records continuously the temperature and relative humidity of the air.

"Synthetic soils" are prepared at the laboratory by saturating synthetic resins with mineral nutrient solutions. The resins are mixed with sand so as to supply varying amounts of specific minerals. These sand-resin mixtures have many of the properties of real soil. Because their composition is known and can be varied at will they are very useful to the research worker.

Repeated experiments by nutrition-

ists have so far shown that there is some element in natural foods that has not yet been identified. The contrast in size and condition between the two rabbits shown illustrates the effect of lack of this unknown element. The scrubby little rabbit on the left was fed a diet of synthetic nutrients that was complete so far as the



An integrating light recorder in operation at the U. S. Plant, Soil, and Nutrition Laboratory measuring the amount of sunlight received by turnip plants in an open field. These measurements were made as part of an experiment designed to study the influence of fertilizers and climate on the vitamin C content of plants. The instrument at the right is the light recorder; at the left is a hygrothermograph, which records temperature and humidity.



The rabbit at the left was fed a purified diet that was supposedly nutritionally complete. The one on the right received the same diet with dehydrated alfalfa meal added to it. Dried plant material apparently contains some as yet unidentified factor necessary for the growth of rabbits.

nutritionists knew. The sleek, fat animal on the right got exactly the same diet with the addition of alfalfa meal. Apparently there is something in alfalfa meal that rabbits must have to be healthy. To find out what the something is is one of the present tasks of the laboratory.

Such feeding experiments with animals often lead to discoveries about human nutrition. An ultimate objective is to add to our understanding of the relationship between soil properties and man's nutritional requirements for abounding health. Studies with human subjects are exceedingly difficult to conduct, but by building up to them through establishing more knowledge about soils, plants, and animals, the time will eventually come when they can be made.

## Those Between-Meal Snacks Put on the Pounds

**G**ROWING calves eat more hay when they have free access to it all day than when they are given it only at "meal times." This was the conclusion resulting from an experiment in which one group of calves in the Bureau of Dairy Industry's herd had access to hay only twice for periods of 3 hours each in a 24-hour period, or a total of 6 hours, and another group had access to hay for four 3-hour periods, or a total of 12 hours a day.

Holstein calves that had access to hay for 12 hours of the day consumed 25 percent more hay than when hay was available only 6 hours; Jersey calves ate 39 percent more.

This increase in forage consumption illustrates the importance of letting calves eat throughout as much of the day as possible. In actual dairy practice this greater consumption of hay would mean greater and more economical gains.



# *Building or Remodeling* **Your HOME?**



**EXTENSION SERVICE**  
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